



BROOKVILLE.

Friday Morning, October 13, 1865.

The Editor is not to be held responsible for, nor to be considered as endorsing or approving any communication which may at any time appear in the columns of the American.

THE ELECTION.

The election passed off at this place very quietly. Very little interest seemed to be manifested, the withdrawal of Mr. Binkley damping the ardor of the Union voters, and the Democrats appearing to be not very deeply interested as to the result. At many of the Precincts in the County there was less than one half the usual vote cast. The returns come in very slowly, and it is impossible for us to give the vote of the County in our present issue. The returns received so far, however, indicate quite a falling off in the Democratic majority.

FINALE OF THE COMMON PLEAS JUDGESHIP.

A secret caucus of Copperheads, composed of Delegates from each County in the District, assembled at Danburyville on Tuesday, 31 inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Common Pleas Judge. Some opposition was manifested to the project, particularly by the Delegates from Wayne, between whom and the friends of Judge Kibby there was a satisfactory understanding; but the majority decided in favor of a nomination, and selected E. L. Johnson of Cambridge, Life Develin's late law partner, as their candidate. Their programme was to make a denial of the nomination, so as to keep the Union voters of the District in ignorance of their design, hoping that the vote would be so evenly divided between Binkley and Kibby as to insure them an easy triumph. It was a very nicely arranged piece of strategy, but the best laid schemes of mice and men, go for naught.

Our readers are aware of the disreputable means by which it was sought to foist Judge Kibby on the Union party in their candidate, and they are not in ignorance of the habits which, in our opinion, if persisted in, unfit him for the Bench. They know that Mr. Binkley and his friends had exhausted every means in the attempt to arrive at a satisfactory solution of affairs, and that these efforts had been set at naught by those who convinced as they were determined to rule or ruin.

Of all the bogus nominations that had been made, it was not pretended that any of them were binding on Mr. Binkley or the people of this County, and yet when it seemed probable that by the want of harmony in the District, a Copperhead might be placed on the Bench, with a magnanimity that should put to shame his disorganizing opponents, he determined at once to withdraw from the contest, and such announcement was made to the people of the District. Although his many friends regret that circumstances rendered it advisable, in his estimation, for him to pursue this course, yet they can but honor him for his disinterested devotion to the cause and entire abnegation of his claims.

Mr. Binkley comes out of this contest without the smell of fire on his garments. Notwithstanding the fierceness with which the friends of Judge Kibby waged the war in behalf of their favorite, there were none of them so reckless as to dare breathe a word against the character of Mr. Binkley, or intimate that he was not in every respect qualified to discharge the duties pertaining to the Judgeship.

On the withdrawal of Mr. Binkley, Johnson declined being a candidate, as he saw that after defeat awaited him. Of course Judge Kibby is elected, and we can only hope that his course may be such that the people of the Sixth Judicial District may have no cause to regret the result.

FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION FOR 1867.

We find on our table a large pamphlet containing the official correspondence between Hon. John Bigelow, United States Minister at Paris and Special Agent for the United States for the Exposition, and the French Government, containing General Regulations, Classification of Articles, Plan of Building, &c. Attention is called to the statement on page 6, that "All applications for admission, with a description of the articles to be exhibited, must be presented before the 31st of October, 1865." This should be done by letter to N. M. Bockwith, Esq., Special Commissioner, care U. S. Legation, Paris, France, so that all letters may reach him before that time.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Champ Ferguson has been sentenced to be hanged on the 20th inst. The Union majority in Cincinnati is 4,224. It is believed that Cox's majority in the State is from fifteen to twenty thousand, with good working Union majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

In Philadelphia, the majority for Hartranft (Union) is 7,421, showing a gain in the city alone of 4,620. There is but little doubt that the State has gone Union by a handsome majority.

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS.

They have queer ways of doing things in White Water Township. Sometime since one of the "faithful" was too sick to attend the polls on election day, and the Democratic Inspector kindly took the ballot-box to his bedside, and there allowed him to deposit his ticket. At the election on last Tuesday, after some twenty or thirty votes were cast, one of the Clerks was taken sick, and another one was called in, who signed all the papers, and it was afterward discovered that he had not been sworn! The County Commissioners had appointed Capt. Deike Inspector of the Election, but not being able to serve, he appointed R. Barber, Esq., who proceeded to run the machine. Verily, White Water Township is an institution, and her Democratic leaders are mighty men, and not to be lightly esteemed.

White Men Should Rule.

Our Fathers said the Negro should not vote down the White man—so say we!

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Such is the beautiful heading to the Bitternut ticket voted in this County at the late election. The Negro being the body, soul and breeches of the Democratic party, of course he must occupy a conspicuous place on their ticket. It is said that a good Democrat breaks his fast upon "nigger," dines upon "nigger," sups upon "nigger," and dreams of "niggers" while asleep. We can readily credit the assertion, and believe that to deprive him of his "normal diet," he would

Languish, faint, and die away.

Horse and Buggy Stolen—Pursuit and Arrest of the Thief—His Escape.

Some two weeks since, an individual called at Vawter's Livery Stable and applied for a horse and buggy to go, as he said, a few miles into the country. The request not being an unusual one, notwithstanding he was a stranger, he readily procured them. It was remembered afterward that he objected to the horse offered him, which was peculiarly marked and would readily be recognized. Not returning within due time, Mr. Vawter started in pursuit of him. He was traced to Oxford, where he exchanged horses at a livery stable, and continued on.

Having recovered his horse, Mr. Vawter returned home, and obtaining a clue to the name of the thief, and his residence, which was believed to be Yellow Springs, Ohio, he went direct to the latter place. He arrived there on Saturday last, and ascertained that the party of whom he was in pursuit resided within a short distance of the place and was at that time in town. The services of an officer were secured, but the thief apparently got wind of the situation of affairs, and eluded them. On Saturday night they watched his residence, but he kept away. On Sunday morning reinforcements were procured, the woods in which he was believed to be concealed surrounded, and the lines gradually contracted. The manœuvre was successful, and, finding escape hopeless, he quietly yielded himself a prisoner.

His name was Alexander Winteridge, and he had resided at Yellow Springs for several years. His neighbors suspected him of being a rogue, but nothing was known positively against him prior to this occurrence. He had been in the habit of making mysterious trips from home, being absent for a month or more at a time, without any known object, during which time he was doubtless engaged in some thieving operations.

He was band cuffed and placed upon the cars under a guard, and while between Dayton and Mansburg obtained permission from his guard to enter the water closet. On opening the door a moment afterwards, it was found that he had thrown himself from the cars while they were running at full speed, by leaping through the window of the water closet. He was seen by the Conductor to attempt to arise, and fall twice, as though he was badly hurt. On arriving at the next station, a party returned in pursuit, but although diligent search was made, no indications could be discovered as to what had become of him.

Winteridge had sold Mr. Vawter's buggy and the horse which he had procured at Oxford, to a gentleman residing in Dayton. Mr. Vawter deserves great credit for the zeal and energy with which he pursued the thief, and if every rogue in the land had a detective pursuing him as inexorably, we predict that fewer depredations would be committed.

DEARBORN COUNTY.

Our friends in Dearborn have been making a gallant fight, and if they have not succeeded in redeeming their County from Democratic misrule, their efforts have been worthy of success. During a part of last week, Hon. John H. Farquhar was with them, and addressed large and enthusiastic audiences at Dillsboro, Moore's Hill, Aurora, and other points.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The amount of the Assessment of Internal Revenue in the Fourth District of Indiana for the month of August, 1865, is \$10,027 77.

Ineffable Meanness!—Astonishing Ignorance!—Contemptible Lying to Support a Failing Party!

Some of the Democratic Rallying Committee at New Trenton, on the 10th inst., told some of our honest German citizens that the question in issue at that election, was, whether the negroes should be admitted upon an equality with them; that this was the object of the Black Republican party; and that this was the great question to be decided by their votes. They had something on their tickets to about the same effect.

Is there no law to punish such contemptible lying to innocent voters, especially those who can neither read nor write the English language? How long will our German citizens believe these lying demagogues? And what must the people think of a political party that makes use of such glaring deceptions with the unsuspecting but honest voters? It is high time that all honest men should turn their backs upon a party whose only resort is such dishonesty and downright knavery. But such, alas! is the degenerated Democratic party. "Oh! Lucifer, how hast thou fallen!" WHITE WATER.

PERIODICALS.

The Atlantic Monthly.—The Atlantic for October contains the following table of contents: "Saints who have had bodies," "No time like the old time," "The Auk of 'Saul,'" "John Jordan," "Down the River," "Abraham Lincoln," and further installments of "Needle and Garden," "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," and "Doctor John." Boston: Ticknor & Fields, Publishers.

Harper's Magazine.—The October number of "Harper" sustains its established reputation of being the best magazine for general reading of any published in America. It has faithfully upheld the National Cause in time of war, and will undoubtedly continue to uphold it in time of peace.

Phrenological Journal.—The Phrenological Journal for October is an interesting number. It contains forty different articles, all worthy of an attentive perusal. Published monthly at \$2 per year.

Peterson's Magazine.—Peterson's November number is received ahead of all competitors. It is embellished with a beautiful steel plate engraving entitled "Protection," a Colored Fashion Plate, Wood Cuts, Patterns, &c. The literary matter of this Magazine is fully equal to some of the higher-priced rivals. Terms: one copy for one year, \$2.

The Soldier's Casket.—The October number of the Casket has as a frontispiece an engraving of the Log Cabin used by Lieut. Gen. Grant during the Richmond Campaign. It also contains a correct copy of The Constitution and By Laws of the Soldiers' National Union, and various articles of peculiar interest to the Soldiers. Published by C. W. Alexander, 123 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Lyrics of Life.

"Lyrics of Life," being the Fourth Volume of Companion Poets for the People, has been laid upon our table. It is embellished with illustrations by S. Eytzinger, Jr., and contains selections from the poetical writings of Robert Browning. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The Journal says that the Copperheads of Brown County held a Convention a few days ago, and resolved, among other things, that they were in favor of enforcing Art. XIII of the Constitution, against colored men and their employers. The resolution is intended, we imagine, more as an affirmation of the doubtful proposition of their superiority over the African, than for practical effect; as a helpless negro would not voluntarily seek a home among men who were lately sworn vassals of Jeff. Davis, and so hostile to Union soldiers that it was not regarded as a crime to shoot them, in Brown County.

The Summit County Beacon states that on Saturday morning, as Patrick Breen, one of the operatives at the mill of the Austin Powder Company, at Akron, was removing the charge from the bed of the upper or grinding mill, it exploded, burning him so severely that he died about eight o'clock the same evening. Very little damage was done to the mill, the slight roof and sides being merely blown off, and the report of the explosion not being heard in the city. Mr. Breen had been badly burned at an explosion three years ago. He was 35 years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The ague is very prevalent in Indianapolis, and nearly every other man, woman and child has had the shakes regularly.

There was a strong speculative movement in stocks in New York, on Monday, and prices advanced largely. Gold declined to 145 3/4 @ 145 1/2. Cotton advanced 80 per lb. Flour and wheat declined. Meats pork advanced to \$37 50.

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, has written an important letter, in which he expresses the opinion that the abolition of slavery brings with it as a necessary consequence the right of the freedmen of that State to testify in court.

Three arrivals of European steamers are announced, viz: the China, the North America and the Bremen. The advice by the former are the latest, viz: to October 1st. The news is interesting. Arrests of Fenians continue in Ireland, and evidence accumulates against them. The cattle plague in England has spread among the sheep. There are unconfirmed rumors of the cholera having appeared at Southampton. The yellow fever is also said to have appeared at Swansea.

Gen. Lee was recently installed President of Washington College, Lexington, Va., on the 23 inst.

The story that Gen. Fremont is going into the iron business seems to be confirmed. He is to be chief officer of a large company, which has purchased Chateaufort, Priess & Yallie's iron works in St. Louis for \$250,000.

The counsel for the United States in the St. Albans extradition case at Montreal, has filed claims for services rendered to the modest amount of \$15,000 in gold.

The partial returns of the Mississippi election, which have been received, indicate that the majority of Humphreys, for Governor, will be about 10,000.

Proposed Law for the Benefit of the Democracy.

In view of the four of negro equality expressed by Democratic papers, the Crawfordsville Journal proposes that the following be enacted by the next Legislature for their benefit:

"Whereas, there seems to be a strong tendency on the part of Southern Democrats to associate with negroes, and live with them in the relation of man and wife; and whereas, this tendency has filled the country with a deep-seated rage of being half negro and half Democrat—a villainous compound; and whereas, there are fears that this tendency may extend to Northern Democrats, as it is a well known fact that when a 'big Democrat' in the South takes snuff, all the little ones up North go to sneezing at once; and whereas, it is proper that the minds of our Democratic citizens should be relieved of all fears of such a commingling of their blood with the blood of the children of Ham; Therefore, be it enacted, that from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any one claiming to be a Democrat to intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Any Democrat who shall be found violating this law shall be immediately arrested, tried by a military commission, and sent to the Dry Tortugas for life."

We Second the Motion.

The Wapakoneta Herald, edited by two of "Lincoln's ministers," thus talks to the boys whom the Copperheads profess to love so well: "Save us from our friends." Who was it that worked day and night one year ago to prevent the soldiers having a vote? The paper that supported Mc Clellan. Who was it that gloried over victories and rejoiced at our defeat? The Mc Clellan press. Who was it that gave new poison to the dying rebellion? The Copperhead press. Who have pleaded the most earnestly for full and free pardon of the men who hoisted the black flag and starved our men when prisoners? The Democratic press. By a, it is hardly a year since we, as soldiers, were thus insulted by the friends of our treacherous foes. Do not forget it when they come crawling in the dust at your glorified feet as you come home, and try to beseech you with their praise. They lied upon you when you were pressing treason to the wall with your bayonets, and they fawn upon you now when they see you coming home to exercise the ballot.

"Our brave boys," is all their song now; last year they were Lincoln's minions; our brave boys' have as little respect for their praise as they had fear for their predictions of failure one year ago.

The New York News don't like its Democratic associates. It denounces the New York Democratic Convention. It says:

The Democratic platform of this State attests that the Democracy of New York, by the action of the convention, has been wilfully and designedly placed in antagonism with the Democracy of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the gauntlet has been thrown down to those States with terms so brutal and insolent that they far exceed any expressions of hostility that have been used toward the Radical party that are in the lists nominally against the platform of the Albany Convention, but actually only against its nominees.

We wish well to the Democracy of our State, but we cannot be content to our landation of their platform. The regret is ours for the betrayal of principles, but not the guilt or shame. We have been consistent too long to pay now disgraceful homage to expediency, and we have been too long true to Democracy to applaud an outrage and an insult to the Democracy that have been true to their faith in other States.

Herschel V. Johnson, on his return from Washington, called on the editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, and gave him his views of affairs at the Capital. He says the President is kind and conciliatory, on which account he is bitterly denounced by the radicals. Mr. Johnson (Herschel) thinks it the duty of the South to give all exciting questions the go-by, and simply do that which is necessary to do to get a representation in Congress, and there unite in support of the President. Men should be elected whose antecedents can furnish the radicals with the least pretext to oppose their taking their seats. He thinks the next Congress will be a turbulent one, but that if the South elects the right kind of men the conservative men of the North will force the radicals to give way and finally admit them, if they strive to keep them out at first. He thinks there must soon be a change in the Cabinet. He was much pleased with the great conservative element of the North, believing it already in the ascendancy, though a good deal depended on the course pursued by the Southern State Conventions and people.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS. Bonnets, Dress Goods, Shawls and Laces—Novelties. The display of fall and winter millinery at the opening of the season in New York on the 21st, attracted more than usual attention because of its being the first regular exhibition of styles since the close of the war. The New York papers represent the fads as delighted with the new styles and declare that nearly all of these have the merit of commending themselves to the judgment and taste. From the full report of the Evening Post we take the following descriptions:

MILLINERY. For the past few weeks there has been a spirited contest between the advocates of the French and Empire bonnets, but now that the "grand opening" has come, with its display of designs in velvet, satin, feathers, flowers, artificial birds and gilt ornaments, it is decided that the Empire has some (2) victor, and with it the bonnet of autumn and winter.

The Empire hat, made in the extreme of fashion, with its raised crown, after the style which prevailed more than half a century ago, attracts much attention; but there is evidence that it is by no means a favorite of youthful promoters; for they turn away with a look that indicates, "I won't wear it." It must be admitted the Empire is rather manly for the girl of eighteen. But the Empire on exhibition to day at the leading establishments, is an elegant but simple modification of the shape that in the fall outline is so distasteful. There are also a number of other styles, so that the most fastidious cannot fail to be suited.

We give a description of a few of the bonnets:

An elegant white hat, in the general shape of the Empire, for promenade, has a small plain front of the new material of white tulle, with a large roll of blonde and Mexico velvet. A long row of gold-spangled illusion circles the crown and drops gracefully behind. Sprays of golden poppies are interspersed with the trimmings, and the strings of white ribbon are wrought with gold thread. The inside trimming is of blonde, Mexico velvet and gold wheat.

An opera hat, having a very decided Marie Stuart front, with small centre, and the new narrow band, is extremely neat. It is composed of white imperial velvet, laid on plain; the trimming consisting of a fall of blonde, embroidered with pink silk, and filled with the gold of the bonnet. From the left side depends a long and full veil of white crepe lace, in the border of which is inserted a wide rose de Roi pink satin ribbon; the veil is attached to the point of the front by a moss rose, with glittering ornaments; satin streamers are continued across the top to form the band.

A becoming carriage hat of the Empire shape is made of yellow satin, enveloped in white tulle, which is arranged in graceful folds; the narrow band is of white tulle. A wide plaited band, passing around the bonnet, surrounds the crown, and to this is attached, by a spray of gold flowers in which nestles a humming bird, a snarl of white tulle. Inside is a plain band of black velvet, with cluster of purple geranium and gold flowers in front.

The Oriental bonnet is in tasteful style—falling in the shape of a full triangle falling over the crown, the edge trimmed with broad point lace, and a snarl of white tulle with gold ornaments.

The Algerine is attractive; but a beautiful bonnet of the turban style is prettier. This bonnet is of blue velvet, with a snarl of white tulle, a feather of delicate velvet, fastened by a bird of Paradise. It has pendants in front.

There is a great variety in round bonnets, the most peculiarly characteristic being in its being three-cornered—the Figaro, the Pasha, and the Greek. But the novelty in round hats is the Mexican, which, made of black velvet, the brim being of medium width, a band of velvet encircling the crown, a peacock's head—a real head—in front, to which is attached a plume made of the tips of the peacock's train, that turns gracefully around the right side.

The prices of the best hats usually offered vary from twenty dollars to sixty dollars.

It is now apparent that the fall trade of New York will be the largest ever known here, notwithstanding the high prices at which both import and domestic goods are held. A few articles are much reduced in price; for instance, gold gloves that one year ago sold for three dollars are now selling for two dollars; but large quantities of goods are disposed of at prices not far below those which ruled when the premium on gold was one hundred per cent. higher than it is now. The dry goods trade is remarkably active; domestic goods are held particularly high, considering the price of raw material.

Last year cotton was a dollar more a pound than now, yet the price of manufactured goods is but a trifle less. Southern trade, both wholesale and retail, is brisk, one of the largest houses in the city having sold more goods to residents of New Orleans than at the corresponding season of any former year.

Petroleum in Indiana. The Indianapolis Sentinel says: Oil has been struck at Henryville, Clark county, on the Jeffersonville road, at a depth of 400 feet. It is a flowing well, and before the well was plugged

it had run over a large surface. The oil is of a very superior quality, worth, crude, \$1 a gallon. This is the first demonstration to prove that oil reservoirs underlay the soil of Indiana, and, of course, will create a good deal of excitement.

The acknowledged leader of the Ohio Democracy declares that rather than this country should owe its security to the hands of men whose skins are not of nearly whiteness, he would be willing to tear down the flag, rend the Constitution in pieces, and destroy the Union. In other words, his hatred of the negro is greater than his love for the Constitution and the Union. In the report of Vallandigham's speech at Bucyrus, Sept. 21, published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Democratic organ, we find the following "elegant extract," which was greeted with cheers:

"If the Constitution of the United States, the union of the States, and that glorious flag could not be defended by white citizens without a permanent army of blacks, he would say, LET CONSTITUTION, UNION AND FLAG, ALL PERISH."

There is little that is new in the manner of making dresses, in addition to the facts recently reported. The changes are made on full and long as ever. In Baltimore there is, however, something new. This Baltimore is made of dark gray liney woolsey, and trimmed with bands of black velvet—the sombre hue of the bands being relieved by an edge and bare of white. It is neat and elegant, and promises to be much worn. A pretty skirt is of white soft woolen, with bands three or four inches wide, and embroidered in leaves and flowers. The most durable are entirely white skirts trimmed with black, which can be worn with any dresses.

It is too early in the season to speak decidedly of cloaks for winter wear, as there is no display of the new styles. Some new patterns have been introduced. The "opening" of cloaks will take place early in October.

The usual variety of shawls will be worn—the India shawl by those who admire it, and possess much gold—and the Decher and Cashmere shawl by much larger number of persons. The prices of the shawls vary from twenty-five dollars to three thousand dollars. There is a new black shawl—the French camel-hair, embroidered in silk and jet. This is elegant, and can be worn in or out of mourning.

Small veils of spotted tulle and black lace are worn, but steel beads and spangles that have been used will not be fashionable. They were so showy that they were never admired by ladies of refined taste. The small mask veils are convenient, always keeping in place, and it will be some regret should they be entirely displaced by the falling veil. A new style of veil is long and narrow, drawn up and fastened to one side of the forehead, the side of the veil being thrown gracefully over the front, it has a very fine effect.

In collars, the Judge and Empress, in point lace, are much worn, the latter being the most fashionable for evening dress.

In shirtings there is a greater variety than usual; many of them are superb; but the greatest novelty in white point lace is a small, exquisitely-formed flower of beautiful design. This is intended for bridal costume. The price, the curious may be glad to know, is about fourteen dollars.

The Spanish boot, of satin, embroidered with black bands, is a novelty. The peculiarity of this boot is its close fitting sole, and if a foot is not handsome in it, the fault cannot be in the covering. The Polish boot will be much worn, because it is admirably adapted for walk ing.

Taxing Sargum Molasses.

A subscriber in Indiana writes that the Gazette had informed him that sargum molasses was not liable to taxation under the internal revenue act, and accordingly he had been encouraged to raise the corn and set up a manufactory; but now he finds himself called upon by the assessor to pay 6 per cent. on all such molasses. That assessor is evidently a blockhead; for the products of sargum are excepted in two sections of the law. In the 86th section is a list of certain articles liable to this tax as manufactured, including sugar made from the sugar cane, and "sod from sargum or impure." And by the act of March 3, 1865, among the exceptions enumerated are, "cider and cider vine gar, and sugar or molasses made from other articles than the sugar cane." Construed in the light of the 86th section; referred to above, sargum and impure are not to be considered as "sugar cane." The law is clear; and if any grower or manufacturer of sargum is being assessed, it is wrong, and can be successfully resisted. Let the assessor collect it if he can.—[Cin. G. z.]

What the Democratic Party Did.

It was during the administration of the affairs of the Federal Government by the Democratic party that treason raised its head. It was through the inability and reasonable sympathies of a Democratic Administration that rebellion gained power and became formidable. It was under a Democratic Administration that seven States, instead of "revolving harmoniously in the Union," shot madly out of it. It was under a Democratic Administration that traitors were allowed to seize the property of the nation, turn the national guns against the national life, and fire upon a steamer bearing the national colors and carrying provisions to keep national soldiers from starving. Before the intensely Democratic Administration of James Buchanan expired by limitation, the South had withdrawn from the Union, banded together in armed and defiant rebellion, and had, as far as rebels could do, established an independent nation. And we are asked to prepare the way for putting into power the party that permitted those things, if not the very rebels themselves.—[Mt. Gleason Sentinel.]

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A subscriber in Indiana writes that the Gazette had informed him that sargum molasses was not liable to taxation under the internal revenue act, and accordingly he had been encouraged to raise the corn and set up a manufactory; but now he finds himself called upon by the assessor to pay 6 per cent. on all such molasses. That assessor is evidently a blockhead; for the products of sargum are excepted in two sections of the law. In the 86th section is a list of certain articles liable to this tax as manufactured, including sugar made from the sugar cane, and "sod from sargum or impure." And by the act of March 3, 1865, among the exceptions enumerated are, "cider and cider vine gar, and sugar or molasses made from other articles than the sugar cane." Construed in the light of the 86th section; referred to above, sargum and impure are not to be considered as "sugar cane." The law is clear; and if any grower or manufacturer of sargum is being assessed, it is wrong, and can be successfully resisted. Let the assessor collect it if he can.—[Cin. G. z.]

What the Democratic Party Did.

It was during the administration of the affairs of the Federal Government by the Democratic party that treason raised its head. It was through the inability and reasonable sympathies of a Democratic Administration that rebellion gained power and became formidable. It was under a Democratic Administration that seven States, instead of "revolving harmoniously in the Union," shot madly out of it. It was under a Democratic Administration that traitors were allowed to seize the property of the nation, turn the national guns against the national life, and fire upon a steamer bearing the national colors and carrying provisions to keep national soldiers from starving. Before the intensely Democratic Administration of James Buchanan expired by limitation, the South had withdrawn from the Union, banded together in armed and defiant rebellion, and had, as far as rebels could do, established an independent nation. And we are asked to prepare the way for putting into power the party that permitted those things, if not the very rebels themselves.—[Mt. Gleason Sentinel.]

Petroleum in Indiana.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: Oil has been struck at Henryville, Clark county, on the Jeffersonville road, at a depth of 400 feet. It is a flowing well, and before the well was plugged

it had run over a large surface. The oil is of a very superior quality, worth, crude, \$1 a gallon. This is the first demonstration to prove that oil reservoirs underlay the soil of Indiana, and, of course, will create a good deal of excitement.